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Semi-Weekly Interior Journal

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T. R. WALTON, Business Manager.

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THE TARIFF QUESTION.

The free traders contend that to levy taxes upon imports so as to afford protection to home manufacturers against the products of foreign pauper labor is to tax one class of our citizens for the profit of another class—to tax the consumer for the enrichment of the producer, as they express it. They say that it is equivalent in effect to collecting a tax from one portion of the population and handing it over as a donation to a more favored portion. If this be true it is certainly a great injustice, a great outrage; but is it true? Who pays the duty on imported goods? Is it paid exclusively by any one class of citizens? Certainly not. Even if it was altogether paid by the consumers it would not be correct to say it was paid by a class, for the consumers are not a particular class of citizens. All, every man, woman and child in the nation is a consumer. Primarily and directly the tariff duty is paid by the importer at the custom house when he lands his goods. The importer then adds the duty to the price and makes the consumer pay it—if he can. If the purchaser or consumer is willing to give and does give the importer's price, then he pays the duty; but if he buys at less than the price demanded, he pays none of the duty or only part of it, according to the price agreed upon. It is a matter of contract between the importer and the consumer in which both parties are equally free, and it is a matter, too, subject to all the influences which affect other business transactions. It is all higgledy to claim, as the free traders do, that the duty of itself fixes the price of the commodity, and fixes it so imperative ly that the consumer has no option but to give it. It may happen, every day it does happen, that there is an over supply of some article of commerce imported, and that as a consequence the importer is obliged to lose not only the duty he has paid on it, but a large part of the original cost. He, like every body else, must sell for such price as he can get. And even when there is not an over supply of any article he must come in competition with the American manufacturer and must sell as low as he does or not at all; and in this way he is often compelled to lose all of the duty that he has paid and more too. Yet, in the face of all these obvious and familiar facts, the free traders assume that the consumer always pays the duty and pays all of it; and then coolly proceeds to argue the whole question upon that assumption, and to denounce the legislation, which, as he claims, inflicts this wrong. He argues the case as if it were a case in which the government had decreed by legislative enactment that the American purchaser of foreign goods should pay the importer a price sufficient to cover the import duty regardless of the state of the market, and thus insure him against loss by reason of the importation. But he does not stop here. In order to make out his case of "taxing one class for the benefit of another," he declares that the consumer always pays, and is obliged by this legislation to pay to the American manufacturer for his products an amount equal to the duty on such products in addition to a fair price for them. This is not true in point of fact, and it could not be true, as every sensible man knows, except under a state of case which does not exist in this country. If, indeed, it ever did or could exist in any country. If there was but one man or firm or corporation in the United States engaged in manufacturing—if, in other words, there was no competition between American manufacturers, and if such a thing as over-production could not occur, then it might be true that the consumer would be compelled to pay to the American manufacturer such prices as he might demand, not exceeding those of the importer. But so long as there is competition among our own manufacturers, and so long as there are fluctuations, caused by failure of demand and other business influences, it is unreasonable to expect such a thing. And in fact we all know that there are many articles of American manufacture that can today be bought in Standard as cheap as they can in England, notwithstanding there is a duty of from 50 to 100 per cent. upon them, which disproves the assertion that the consumer always pays the amount of the duty over and above a fair price for goods.

Theories are of very little value when they stand in contradiction of facts. To say that we should buy where we can buy cheapest, and sell where we can sell highest, sounds very pretty; it is a very captivating idea, and it is the realization of this which the free traders contend that their theories carried out will bring about, and with it bring wealth and prosperity to all mankind. They propose to put this theory into practice, some of them—for they differ among themselves—by repealing all tariff laws, and others by reducing import duties to the lowest possible scale to bring the needed revenue. Though differing in this regard they agree fully in the idea that any tariff is a burden

upon and a hindrance to commerce, and that it tends to prevent us from buying and selling in the markets most favorable to our interests. Let us see how this thing would work. Suppose we tear down our custom houses and open our ports to all the world, what would be the result? The almost immediate effect would be a largely increased influx of foreign manufactured products such as are produced here, and as a necessary consequence a prodigious fall in the prices of all these commodities. The great industrial corporations of England, France and Germany with the advantage of their cheap 5 per cent. capital, and of labor at pauper wages could and would forthwith fill our markets to overflowing with cheaper goods than we ever saw before, and many of us would think at first that the millionaires had set in. This would affect the farmer very happily. He would be able to buy nearly all his goods at an immense reduction, and at the same time sell his own surplus at as good figures as he did before the happy change occurred. He would be buying where he could buy cheapest, and selling where he could sell highest. This would certainly be good for the farmer if it would last; but would it last? How would it affect the home manufacturer? He would have one of two alternatives, viz: To reduce his prices, and in order to do so reduce the wages of his employees to the starvation rate, or quit business. But as our working people are wholly unacquainted with that kind of servitude which prevails in the old world—that system under which the poor man esteems it a benediction to have leave to toil for soup and rags—they would strike for better quarters, and the factories would be closed. It is needless to describe—if it could be described—the tremendous revolution in industrial affairs that would then take place in this country. Five millions of industrious, thrifty and happy people would be forced to change their employment, and the greater portion of them their homes. What would they do? Necessarily they must become farmers. We would then be a nation of farmers. Think of that! Think of fifty millions of people occupying this vast country stretching from ocean to ocean, and from the lakes to the gulf, possessing more iron ore, more coal, more cotton, more raw material of every description, more water power and greater facilities and advantages of every conceivable kind for manufacturing operations than any people on the broad earth, all of one accord throwing away those estimable blessings and settling down to plowing in order that they may "buy where they can buy cheapest!" It is not necessary to point out the folly, the utter madness of a country's putting itself in so dependent and helpless a condition as that described. The mere suggestion of it is surely enough for any one capable of the slightest mental effort.

But while our people would still be enjoying the glorious privilege of "buying where they could buy cheapest," they would soon find, after American manufacturing establishments had ceased to exist; that they could not buy cheap anywhere. So soon as foreigners found themselves masters of the situation the only limit to prices would be the buyer's ability to pay. The American people would then know some thing about the evils of monopoly—would then realize in sorrow the difference between what free traders now stigmatize as the monopoly power of the "protectionist barons" and that kind of power in the hands of foreign capitalists wielded against us. They would then begin to think it best for Americans to legislate for Americans in spite of the beautiful theories of schoolmasters and scientific dreamers.

There is a good deal of loose talk about this thing called monopoly in connection with the manufacturers and mechanics, and it is as erroneous as it is loose. An absolute monopoly of any kind of business in this country except under protection of a patent, is an impossibility. Even under a tariff that wholly excludes foreign products there could not be a monopoly here, nor any thing approximating it. There is too much capital and too much enterprise and business vigilance and vitality among our people for any one man or combination of men to have all of a good thing to themselves, or to be permitted to enjoy extortionate profits long at a time. The enormous profits alleged to have been made by manufacturers in the East have been largely exaggerated for political effect. No doubt many of them have made handsome gains, and so they ought—so ought every live, industrious man. And it is quite likely some of them have made exorbitant and unreasonable profits, more than justice entitled them to. Greedy and avaricious men the world over, in all callings, will avail themselves of any advantages afforded them to obtain their fellow men's earnings without fair consideration. There would be no more fairness and no less greed on the part of such men under a free trade system than under a protective system. All they want is an opportunity to appropriate a neighbor's things, and that they will find now and then under any code of laws that might be devised.

As an evidence that home competition will always keep prices within pretty reasonable bounds, the fact may be referred to that notwithstanding we have a scale of tariff duties now in force on almost every known commodity

ity ranging from 1 to 750 per cent., and averaging 41 per cent. ad valorem, yet our goods and wares are none of them extravagantly high, and some of them are extremely low. For instance, a lady can buy a nice calico dress—12 yards—with thread and buttons and a chromo thrown in for a single dollar; and a gentleman can get a Sunday shirt, ready-made and "close up," good enough to marry in, for the same amount of capital. A free trader on reading this statement will ask as quick as he can make his mouth go, "Why do you want a tariff, then?" He might be sufficiently answered by asking him, why does he wish to abolish the tariff since it is, at least, doing no harm?

The true ground seems to be somewhere between the two extremes—he between the ideas of the free traders and those of the high protectionists. The revenue needed for the national government should be raised by a tariff, which should be so adjusted as to afford such protection to the home producer, whether manufacturer or farmer, as will enable him to fairly compete with the foreign producer on our own market; and it should be adjusted with discrimination for that purpose, but without making it prohibitory as to any article of commerce. In order to determine what rate of duty shall be imposed on any given article with the view of bringing about such fair competition, the difference between the rate of wages and of interest in foreign countries and in the United States, and also the cost of transportation, should be taken into careful consideration.

STANFORD, May, 1882.

Incompatibility of Temper.
A short time ago a married couple in Illinois, who had lived together forty years and given the world a baker's dozen of children, disagreed so seriously that the wife sued for a divorce on the ground of incompatibility of temper. A rare coincidence of professional decency caused counsel on both sides to agree upon an endeavor to reconcile the couple, and the judge promised to decide. So when the case was called each lawyer declared the willingness of his client to do whatever was honorable and proper, the judge following with a kindly address, and suddenly the husband and wife arose, shook hands and departed together and for home. Thousands of divorces might be prevented in the same manner, for in conjugal life incompatibility of temper is merely a legal term for indefensible selfishness, and an instant of fair feeling will compel it to appear in its true character.

To church the two together went, both, doubtless, on devotion bent. The parson preached with fluent ease, on Pharisees and Sadducees. And as they homeward slowly walked, the lovers on the sermon talked, and he—so deeply loved the maid—in soft and tender accents said: "Darling, do you think that we are Pharisee and Sadducee? She flashed on him her bright black eyes in one swift look of vexed surprise, and thus he hastened to aver, he was her constant worshipper: "But, Darling, I insist," said he, "that you are very fair-I see. I know that you don't care for me, and that makes me so sad-you see."

A safe and almost sure remedy for an inflamed eye is to bathe the afflicted member in lukewarm water, into which a small quantity of common table salt has been dissolved. Hold the eyes open while bathing, and immediately relief will be experienced. Bathing the eyes morning and night in cold water is an excellent practice for those who are obliged to use their eyes to any extent. The water acts like a tonic, and strengthens and brightens the eyes. The eyes should be kept open as much as possible during the process of bathing them.

A policeman found what he thought was an infernal machine on a Boston wharf. He avoided touching it before sending for his superior officers, and then it was carefully conveyed to the station house. The surprise was that Fenians had intended to put it aboard a British steamer. It proved to be a harmless electric apparatus thrown away by telephone workmen.

In leaving her own record on the westward voyage, as she had previously done on the eastern, the Alaska has again cut down the possibilities of being reached by her rivals. Yet no doubt she will before long be surpassed. Seven days and four hours to America and seven days to Europe cannot be called a long voyage, but even this will be diminished.

A farmer writing to the Nashville American suggests an easy method for clearing the wheat fields of army worms. He says he has his boys take a rope thirty or forty feet long, draw it taut, and drag it over the wheat. The worms are dislodged and the matured ones are unable to climb back, while the younger ones that return are shaken off next morning.

If every murderer who is hanged really flies on angel wings straight from the gallows to Abraham's bosom, it is strange that none of these so-called progressive churches advocate murder as a means of grace.

Two Californians in partnership have on their various ranches ninety-five thousand head of cattle and one hundred and ten thousand head of sheep. To take care of these flocks of five hundred men are now employed.

Good Breeding.
One great proof of good breeding, and which should also be taught early, is the manner to servants. So many think it quite unnecessary to address them with the smallest courtesy, or common kindness even, or think of adding: "If you please" to their orders, or "Thank you" for their fulfillment. Rough, dictatorial manners to persons in a lower station than ourselves, is one of the worst forms of ill-breeding. It is cowardly to insult or annoy any one whose position prevents their resenting it, and scarcely any punishment is too severe for a child who is rude and insulting to the nurse, or any of the servants. Too great familiarity is also wrong and underebred, and in its way an equal unkindness; for it puts the servants out of their social position, and may lead them to forget the respect due to those placed in authority over them. A pleasant look and word for them always, a gracious acknowledgment of their services, a warm interest in all that concerns them, and a desire to spare them all unnecessary trouble, will insure their respect and affection, and secure for ourselves that best of service—love service. One of the things that in this age is much to be condemned is a careless and indifferent manner, a want of respect for superiors, and a careless, not to say vulgar, speech; everything is too much trouble, and we have jumped from the stately, precise ways of our forefathers, from their verbose and stilted language, to a flippant indifference, and a total disregard to putting the "right word in the right place."

An old man of 75, who died a few days ago at Cabanas, near Tarazona, in France, left a clause in his will to the effect that all friends attending his funeral were to smoke pipes while following his remains to the grave, and were to adjourn to a cafe to spend in drink a sum of \$50 specially bequeathed for the purpose. Three hundred men, headed by the Mayor of the village, duly attended the obsequies, which took place without any religious rites. Every tallower had a lighted pipe in his mouth, and after the interment the second portion of this curious testamentary disposition was carried out.

GROWTH OF THE TROPICAL FRUIT TRADE.—Bananas, coconuts, mangoes and pineapples are now coming in at New York from the West Indies in immense quantities. The supply of tropical fruit is expected to be much larger than it was last season. The importations at New York last year were valued at \$4,383,096, and paid duties amounted to \$762,376.

Lord Derby is the admiration and envy of all Irish landholders, having cleared out of that country with \$800,000 for his land five years ago. "Fed," as his father used to call him, knows a thing or two, and probably bore in mind that clause of Peel's will prohibiting the investment of a penny of his property in Irish soil. Sir Robert had been a Chief Secretary.

Fourteen States have each a larger number of schools than Kentucky, and one State, New York, has more than seven times as many, alone, and Ohio has four times the number of maligned Kentucky. The number of retail dealers in Kentucky is but 3,750, while Ohio has 14,336, and Indiana 5,199.

A popular writer wanted to know how to make his books sell for more money. "Die," said his publisher; "a man's books always bring fifty per cent. more when he dies." The author is considering the matter.

The world does not accept a statement without verifying it. We are told that the way of the transgressor is hard, and pretty nearly every man in the community is trying to find out for himself just how hard it is.

A mean correspondent says that Secretary Chandler has a kind of sunny when you have watered the whiskey and sundel the sugar-cane-in-to-prayers look. — [Louisville Courier-Journal.]

The gambler lives on our hopes, the lawyer on our quarrels, the doctor on our ills and the clergyman on our fears. The millennium will throw these people all out of employment.

A Texas boy shot a rabbit with a rifle. The ball passed through the animal, killed a sheep, struck a stone, and glanced 200 yards and buried itself in a negro's leg.

The wicked young men of this place have quit telling each other to "go to h—l" but say "go to Cynthiana." — [Bourbon News.]

"Smith," said Brown, "there's a fortune in that mine." "I know," said Smith; "I've put my fortune in it."

"A contingent fee," "If a lawyer loses the case he gets nothing. If he wins his client gets nothing."

The prettiest band is here, to me, That beats the muck upon it Of having worked, to save a V, Upon her own Spring tannet.

PHOTICUS FROM AFRICA.—The preventive is the far famed Southern remedy, Simmons Liver Regulator, a purely vegetable tonic, cathartic and alterative. It acts more promptly in curing all forms of malarial diseases than calomel or quinine, without any of the injurious consequences which follow their use. Take the Regulator and it will keep your liver, bowels and kidneys in perfect order, and you will never have an experimental knowledge of the meaning of the word malaria.

PROFESSIONAL.
T. W. VARNON, WALLACE E. VARNON, T. W. & W. E. VARNON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, STANFORD, KY.
Office in Owsley & Son's new building—up stairs.

H. C. KAUFFMAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, LANCASTER, KY.
Master Commissioner and County Attorney. Will practice in all the Courts of record and adjoining counties and in the Court of Appeals.

THOMAS P. HILL, JR., ATTORNEY AT LAW, STANFORD, KY.
Will practice in the Courts of this and adjoining counties and in the Court of Appeals. Office in Owsley & Son's new building—up stairs.

ALEX. ANDERSON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, DANVILLE, KY.
Will practice in the Courts of Boyle and adjoining counties and in the Court of Appeals.

MASTERTON PEXTON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, LIBERTY, KY.
Will practice in all the Courts of Casey and adjoining counties, and in the Court of Appeals. Special attention given to collections. Office over T. T. Pierce's store.

DR. J. G. CARPENTER, STANFORD, KENTUCKY
Office over Bank, S. 1310's store. Office hours from 7 to 9 A. M.; 12 to 1 P. M.; 7 to 9 P. M.

LEE F. HUFFMAN, SURGEON DENTIST, STANFORD, KY.
Office—South side, Main Street, two doors above the Myers Hotel. Pure Nitrous Oxide Gas administered when required.

R. C. MORGAN, D. D. S., DENTIST, STANFORD, KY.
Will be in Stanford two weeks of each month, from first Monday. Dental rooms in St. Asaph Hotel, over Mrs. Lister. A. Bright. (See sign.) At Lancaster two weeks of each month from third Monday. Dental rooms in Mason House. (See sign.) Pure Nitrous Oxide Gas administered when necessary.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.
METHODIST, SOUTH.—Rev. J. S. Sims, Pastor. Services every Sunday morning and night. Prayer Meeting every Wednesday afternoon at 9:30 A. M. J. S. Sims, Superintendent. The Woman's Missionary Society meets here on the 1st Sunday in each month, at 5 o'clock. Mrs. T. T. Davis, President.

BAPTIST.—Rev. J. M. Bree, Pastor. Services on Second and Fourth Sundays, morning and night. Prayer Meeting every Wednesday afternoon at 9:30 A. M. J. S. Sims, Superintendent. The Woman's Missionary Society meets here on the 1st Sunday in each month, at 5 o'clock. Mrs. T. T. Davis, President.

CHRISTIAN.—Worship by the congregation every Lord's day, preaching by Mr. J. W. Cox on First and Third Lord's days. Sunday School at 2:15. J. W. Cox, Superintendent.

PREBYTERIAN, SOUTH.—Rev. I. S. Miller, Pastor. Sunday School at 9:30. John W. Cox, Superintendent. Union Prayer Meeting on Wednesday nights.

PENNY & McALISTER, JEWELERS.
The LARGEST STOCK OF WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.
Ever brought to this market. Prices Lower than the Lowest. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry Repaired on short notice, and Warranted.

H. C. RUPLEY, MERCHANT TAILOR, STANFORD, KY.
Takes this opportunity of thanking his patrons in Stanford and vicinity for their liberal support, and hopes to retain it, as he has selected a first-class stock this season, before being called over, and it

Comprises Everything that is New,
From the best of Foreign Makers. They will be cut and made in first-class style. His motto is:—"To Excel." Cutting and Repairing neatly and promptly done.

WALL PAPER! WALL PAPER!! WALL PAPER!!!
BEAUTIFUL STOCK!
CHEAPER THAN EVER BEFORE!
—AT—
McRoberts & Stagg's.

M'Alister & Bright
Have just received and will keep constantly on hand a fresh line of the choicest
Groceries, Confectioneries,
—AND—
FAMILY SUPPLIES,
All of which they will
Sell at the Very Lowest Possible Margin.
They are also agents for the sale of Maffing's superior Woolen Goods and Yarns.

FURNITURE & UNDERTAKING!
—BY—
B. K. WEAREN,
Main Street, - - - Stanford, Ky.
I have bought out my brother, R. H. Wearen, and will continue the Furniture and Undertaking business at the same stand, in the St. Asaph Hotel building. I will keep a full stock of Furniture of every description and sell at figures that cannot be beaten. My stock of Coffins and Caskets will be comprehensive. Shrouds and Robes always on hand. I also repair Furniture and do carpenter's job work. (Orders by telegraph promptly attended to.) **B. K. WEAREN.**

W. H. HIGGINS
—HAS THE—
GENUINE MAYFIELD
Water Elevator.
Destroys All Water Insects;
Draws Fresh Water from Bottom of Cistern;
Has No Tubing and Does Not Freeze.
Foulest Cisterns Made Pure by This Elevator.

OVER ONE HUNDRED
Now in Use in This County.
Try One, and If Not Satisfied, It Will Be Taken Back.

W. G. WELCH,
Trusted.



SPRING OPENING.
Dry Goods, Notions, Furnishing Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Trunks and Valises.
COMPLETE STOCK.
Prices guaranteed to be as low as the LOWEST.
ROBT. S. LYTLE,
S. W. COR. MAIN & LANCASTER STS., STANFORD, KY.

RUSSELL COUNTY has instructed for Woltord for Congress, Judge Owsley for Governor, and B. M. Hurdett, Esq., for Superior Judge.

NOTES OF CURRENT EVENTS.

White, the book-keeper who is charged with robbing the Payette National Bank, has progressed as far as the argument.

grew up in the straw averaged 6 feet, and beautifully thick on the comparatively poor soil. Farmers say they never saw a finer stand of corn. Almost no replanting

When not received in simplicity as to
change the life, and win a crown. *Salva.*

MT. VERNON DEPARTMENT.

Wednesday morning for Louisville, where the burial will take place. This untimely death has cast a gloom over the entire

WARREN & CO.
BRUCE,

To insure a mare in foal, on same conditions as above. For size, action and style like Jack to un-
surpassed.
April, 1882 E. S. POWELL.

the Haveres and Binder has cut fifty acres, nothing even worn except ellipse

J. E. DEERING.
Waco, Texas, May 11, 1882.
Deering Light Reaper worked well all day on extremely rough ground, nothing broke

JAS. DEERING
Not a fault has disclosed itself in our Texas ex-

GEO. D. WEAREN, Stanford, Ky.

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Semi-Weekly Interior Journal

STANFORD, KY.

Friday Morning, -- June 2, 1882

How a Rashful Man Produced a Sensation in a Bridal Chamber.

Senator Sebastian, of Arkansas, was a native of Hickman county, Tennessee. On one occasion a member of Congress was lamenting his bashfulness and awkwardness. "Why," said the Senator from Rackensack, "you don't know what bashfulness is. Let me tell you a story, and when I get through I will stand the both if you don't agree that you never knew any thing about bashfulness and its baneful effects. I was the most bashful boy west of the Alleghanies. I wouldn't look at a girl, much less speak to a maiden; but for all that I fell desperately in love with a sweet, beautiful neighbor girl. It was a desirable match on both sides, and the old folks saw the drift, and fixed it up. I thought I should die of thinking of it. I was a gawky, awkward country lout, about sixteen years old. She was an intelligent, refined and fairly well educated girl in a country and at a time when the girls had superior advantages, and were therefore superior in culture to the boys. I fixed the day as far as I could have it put off. I lay awake in a cold perspiration as the time drew near, and shivered with agony as I thought of the terrible ordeal.

The dreadful day came. I went through with the programme somehow in a dazed, confused, mechanical sort of way, like an automaton toiled through a supper where I could eat nothing, and through such games as "possum pie," "sister Phoebe," and all that sort of thing. The guests one by one departed and my hair began to stand on end. Beyond the awful curtain of Isis lay the terrible unknown. My blood grew cold and boiled by turns. I was in a fever and then an ague, pale and flushed by turns. I felt like fleeing to the woods, spending the night in the barn, leaving for the West never to return. I was deeply devoted to Sally. I loved her harder than a mule can kick; but that dreadful ordeal I could not, I dared not stand it. Finally the last guest was gone, the bride retired, the family gone to bed, and I was left alone; horror of horrors, alone with the old man, "John," said he, "you can take that candle; you will find your room just over this. Good night, John, and may the Lord have mercy on your soul, and with a mischievous twinkle of his fine grey eye the old man left the room. I mentally said, "Amen" to his "Heaven help you," and when I heard him close a distant door, staggered to my feet and seized the farthing dip with a nervous grasp. I stood for some minutes contemplating my terrible fate, and the inevitable and speedy doom about to overwhelm me. I knew it could not be avoided, and yet I hesitated to meet my fate like a man. I stood so long that three love letters had grown on the wick of the tallow dip and a winding sheet was decorating the side of the brass candlestick.

A happy thought struck me. I hastily climbed the stair, marked the position of the landing and the door of the bridal chamber, where awaited me a trembling and beautiful girl, a blushing maiden, "clothed upon" with her own beauty and modesty, and her snowy white robe. I would make the usual preparations without, blow out the light, open the door and friendly night would shield my shrinking modesty and bashfulness and grateful darkness at least mitigate the horror of the situation. It was soon done. Preparations for retiring were few and simple in their character. In Hickman, altogether consisting of disrobing, and owing to scarcity of cloth in these days man was somewhere near the Atlantic state when he was prepared to woo sweet sleep. The dreadful hour had come, I was ready. I blew out the light, grasped the doorknob with a deathly gripe and a nervous clutch. One moment and it wasn't over. A d--n sight! I leaped with me, and there around a glowing hickory fire, with candles brightly burning on the mantel and bureau, was the blushing bride, surrounded by the six lovely bridesmaids.

A Boy's Prayer.—"You ain't feeling very well, are you, my son, seeing you sat out under the back stoop all alone with that stolen pie?" The father spoke calmly, and his voice was so gentle that the apprehensive culprit ceased trembling and plucked up courage enough to make the observation: "Yes, father, dear, I'm pretty sick." "It's too bad," he responded sympathetically uncoupling a trunk strap, and then ensued a scene of wild commotion, during which the sick boy bounded about the room like an antelope that had never known a day's sickness. Kneeling by his bedside that night he prayed long and fervently, longer and more fervently than usual. He prayed that God would make him a pirate. [Brooklyn Eagle.]

John Shriver was the excessively jealous lover of Lizzie Cross, of Philadelphia. One evening he went to the minstrels with another fellow and John sat moodily in her parlor until she returned, when he furiously upbraided her. She retorted that she would never marry him. That was intended to quiet him, but it had the opposite effect. He shot her and himself. If they get well, and John is not sent to prison, they will be sweethearts again, for the girl promises never to go to a show with any body else, and he admits that he acted too hastily.

Familiarity With Girls.

Familiarity of speech leads as naturally to freedom of touch as brooks to rivers, or neglect of "small, sweet courtesies" to overt boorishness. I do not exaggerate in asserting that the feminine portion of young America that affects piquet, singing schools, straw rides, church socials and surprise parties needs as much to be tickled "Hands Off!" as the valuable finger of a man who is not my husband or kinsman is pressed upon my shoulder to point a story or attract attention; when a forward youth fills his arm with his folded glove at an evening party with, "I say!" I may be and am offended, but in a quiet, matronly way. When I see a thoughtless schoolgirl sit hand in hand on steamboat or car with a man whom I know to be a mere acquaintance, and the opera cloak pressed long and closely about the pretty young thing, whom her escort wraps up officiously before leading her to her carriage; when girls are hauled and pushed and buffeted in romping games, and in dances, they are nothing better, as the herd might jostle one another, my blood heats with more indignant fire. No true man will needlessly, much less wantonly, put a woman upon the defensive. The best that can be said of him who claps the lady guest on the back as he might her husband, or the coxcomb who, without her permission, dares to omit the "Miss" in addressing his friend, is that he "knows no better." If they guessed how often then the plea is urged in extenuation of their bovine gambols, my charitable friends with juster ideas of the delicacies and amenities of society, the shock to self-conceit might be a wholesome lesson. [Marion Harland.]

How To Cook Rice.

Rice is becoming a much more popular article of food than heretofore. It is frequently substituted for potatoes at the chief meal of the day, being more nutritious and much more readily digested. At its present cost, it is relatively cheaper than potatoes, oatmeal or grain-grits of any kind. In preparing it only just enough cold water should be poured on to prevent the rice from burning at the bottom of the pot, which should have a close-fitting cover, and with a moderate fire the rice is steamed rather than boiled until it is nearly done; then the cover is taken off, the surplus steam and moisture allowed to escape, and the rice turns out a mass of snow-white kernels, each separate from the other, and as much superior to the usual soggy mass, as a fine water-pot is superior to the water-soaked article.

Lemon candy with which to celebrate the children's birthday is made of three pounds of white sugar, the juice of one lemon, the grated peel of half the lemon, half a teaspoonful of soda, and over a half cup of water; do not put the sugar and water on the stove to boil until the sugar is entirely dissolved, then let it boil until it will barrel in cold water, add the lemon then, and let it boil up once; after this is put in take from the stove and stir in the dry soda; turn out on buttered plates, and pull vigorously when it is cool enough to take in your hands; form in stick or odd figures, lay on a platter, and set in a cool place for an hour. [N. Y. Post.]

The famous island of Malta, in the Mediterranean, is a small one and little more than a barren rock, yet it contains a population of 170,000, and is justly regarded by England, whose property it is, great in importance. In order to provide against famine, or a state of siege in case of war, the English government has had constructed several immense granaries, underground, where there is constantly kept stored a supply of grain sufficient to feed the inhabitants and garrison for a period of seven years. The granaries are quite a curiosity.

READY MADE GLUE.—A good glue ready for use is made without the application of heat by dissolving the glue in common whisky instead of water. Both are put together in a bottle, which is then corked very tight and allowed to stand three or four days. If prepared in this way it will keep for years and always be ready for use except in extremely cold weather, when it will be necessary to set it in warm water before using. A strong solution of isinglass made in the same manner is an excellent cement for leather.

In answer to the young lady who wanted to know how to kill roaches, we would say, one way is to catch the roach, place him on a cake-board and hit him a stunner, and the potato-masher. Another good way is to drive a nail through his back. And still another, is to induce the roach between the leaves of a dictionary and slam the volume shut with special emphasis. It is easy enough to kill roaches, but how to catch 'em bothers her.

Hot alum water is the best insect destroyer known. Put the alum into hot water, and let it boil till it is all dissolved; then apply the solution hot with a brush to all cracks, closets, bedsteads, and other places where any insects are found. Ants, bedbugs, cockroaches, and all creeping things are killed by it, while there is no danger of poisoning the family or injuring property.

UNTAKEH CATS.—A New York man has just died from wounds inflicted by a favorite cat. While the faithful dog puts down two dollars a year for the support of municipal contractors, the fatal cat swells her untaxed tail on every woodshed. [Milwaukee Republican Sentinel.]

What Constitutes an Editor.

Some people estimate the ability of a periodical and the editor by the quantity of its original matter. It is comparatively an easy task for a frothy writer to string out a column of words upon any and all subjects. His ideas may flow in one weak, wash, everlasting flood, and the command of his language may enable him to string them together like hues of onions, and yet his paper may be but a meager and poor concern. Indeed, the mere writing part of editing a paper is but a small portion of the work. The care, the time employed in selecting, is far more important, and the tact of a good editor is better shown by his selections than anything else; and that, we know, is half the battle. But, we have said, an editor ought to be estimated, his labor understood and appreciated, by the general conduct of his paper—its tone, its uniform, consistent course, aims, manliness, its dignity and its propriety. To preserve these as they should be preserved, is enough to occupy fully the time and attention of any man. If to this he added the general supervision of details of publication, which most editors have to encounter, the wonder is how they find time to write at all. [Henry Watterson.]

AGRICULTURE.—Figures furnished by the census bureau show that in the United States as a whole there are about 3,620,000 farms, and the number of persons classed by the census bureau as agriculturists, 7,699,212, but allowing five persons to one farm, exclusive of hired laborers, there are it will follow, 18,100,000 persons immediately connected with the farms as occupiers in an aggregate population of 50,000,000. If farm laborers be added, it is not too large an estimate to reckon on our entire farming population at over 22,000,000. From what is here stated the number of owners of land in this country may be inferred, and in their multitude, it is evident, lies ample security from the evils threatened in England, the whole of which, including Wales, is said to be owned by but a few thousand persons in a population of 27,000,000.

Mr. Samuel Johns, Eldorado, Iowa, describes in the Kansas Farmer his method of raising cucumbers by the barrel:

"Take a common salt barrel, knock both ends out, set it in a convenient place, and fill nearly full of well-rotted manure. Form three hills for the vines, one on the south side of the barrel, and two on the east and west side. Have but three plants in a hill, then place brush to keep the vines from the ground. Keep the barrel well watered, and if those three hills don't furnish enough pickles for a large family, then think not a false prophet." The same method is employed just as successfully in growing melons. We have tried it with the best of success. Water should be poured into the barrel daily. Half-rotted manure serves admirably for filling the barrel.

An astronomer has discovered a system of canals on the planet Mars, compared with which the most extensive on the earth are as cracks in the sun-dried earth to the caucuses of Colorado. They ramify in all directions, and to be visible through a telescope must be two hundred miles wide, more or less. The existence of canals presumes the existence of intelligent beings, who made them; but it is enough to make the mouth of an ordinary canal register water to think of the canals that must have been entered into by the Martians for the digging of such immense water courses.

One of the Society young ladies says: "There is cotton in the ears of man, and hope in the bosom of woman." We think she is mistaken. She has located the cotton in the wrong place. [Courant. A Wichita girl at our elbow says it would take a bale of cotton to fill the Courant man's ears. [Bill Campbell's Times. And a young man at our side, who assists in the editorial work here, says it would take at least two bales of cotton to fill the Wichita belle's bosom. [Courant.]

A young lady in Canada, fell in love with a minister, and wrote to him that as he had converted her soul to grace she was ready to give him her fortune in marriage. He answered her and told her to give her soul to God, her fortune to the poor, and keep her hand until some man asked for it. That discouraged her to such an extent that she cast off her religion and is now the leading member of a "German" club.

SNOW STATISTICS.—The whole number of snow storms in Boston during the past thirty-nine years was 1,138, and the aggregate depth of snow was 1744.87 inches. The average number of snow storms yearly during this period (39 years) was 29.73, and the average depth of snow was 44.5119-1566in. [C. J. B. M. in the Boston Transcript.]

A RULE THAT MAKES TROUBLE.—Nothing has ever done the party more harm than this same devilish two-thirds rule. It split the Charleston Convention in 1860, and it Mr. Jefferson Davis did not refer to it as one of the most potent causes of the war between the States, he should have done so. [Vicksburg Herald (Dem.)]

It is stated that if the Inguir saloons of Cincinnati were placed in line it would be ten miles long. The tax paid by these establishments is only ten cents per front foot, while other people pay \$1.33 per front foot on their homes.

As he took his seat in the barber's chair, he asked the barber if he had the same razor he had used on him two days before. Being answered affirmatively, the patient man said: "Then give me chloroform." [Scranton Republican.]

SOLID.

How quickly this word has gone over the Union! If it be slang, it is slang of a high order. Say, rather, it is one of those Americanisms which are continually cropping out, and which in the smallest possible space express the greatest possible meaning. You find it every where—in the pulpit and parquette, in the mouths of statesmen and of school boys. It is the protest of the age against what Carlyle called "shams," of every kind,—it is the demand of humanity for the real, the substantial, the enduring. Will a thing, no matter what thing, wash? Yes. Will it wear? Yes. Will it hold its color? Yes. Then it is solid—it will do to tie to, to count on, to stand by. SOLID is the antithesis of shoddy. That which is solid cannot, in the nature of things, be so thin.

There are solids in the moral and intellectual as well as in the material and physical world. Solid pains, for example, and, better still, SOLID PLEASURES. And what more solid pleasure is there than summer travel, provided, always, your route and conveyance are well chosen? As to the route, it ought never to be unnoted. Too much mountain, too much valley, too much plain—none of these will do. They will fatigue mind and body. There must be variety, or else there will be no solid pleasure in traveling. Next, as to the conveyance. You can travel on foot, or in a wheelbarrow, or on horseback, or in a dray—you may even ride a cow with a saddle, bit and blind-bridle; but steam is the thing now a days. Steam is indeed vapor, but in the 19th century there is no SOLID COMFORT in traveling long distances without steam.

Steam on land and steam on water—that is the civilized ticket all the world runs on. Suppose you try both water and land. Take the splendid Old Dominion Line at New York, steam down the coast (a pleasant day's journey), enter the Virginia Capes, cross the Chesapeake Bay, stop a night at the Hygeia Hotel, bathe in the sea, eat hogfish and salt crabs, see Fort Monroe, visit the Soldiers' Home, peep at Hampton Normal School, and then, on the recently completed Peninsula Division of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, go up the oldest and most historic ground in America to Newport News, Big Bethel, York town, Jamestown, Williamsburg, the Chickahominy, Malvern Hill, Fair Oaks, and halt at the scene of the great siege, Richmond, the capital of the ill-starred Confederacy. Surely, here is variety enough, in all conscience, combined with every comfort—it is a solid trip, full of interest and instruction.

From Richmond you may go directly to the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway to the Virginia Springs, passing a succession of battle-fields and a charming country which rises in every foot till you reach the mountains. But, mayhap, you dislike water travel and want to get to the high hills, the pure air, the healing waters of Virginia, without delay. Then take the SOLID TRAINS of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway at Washington, pass through the ancient city of Alexandria, and along the Virginia Midland Railway to Manassas, in sight of the Bull Run Mountains, and so through the beautiful Piedmont district to Culpeper and Orange, the Blue Ridge in full view all the way, and thus make a bright and picturesque journey to Montpelier, the home of Madison, and a little further on halt at Charlottesville, under the majestic shadow of Monticello, the mountain retreat of Thomas Jefferson. The University of Virginia, the Brooke Museum of Natural History, the Observatory of the great McCormick Telescope, all are here. But soon you press to the top of Blue Ridge at Rockfish Gap, swoop down into the grand and splendid valley of Virginia on to Staunton; up the North Mountain, down to the headwaters of the James at Goshen; from which point a short ride will bring you to Rockbridge and Jordan Run Springs. At Goshen you ascend the first range of the Alleghanies, and at Millboro' take stage for the lovely Warm Springs Valley, with its magnificent scenery, and the Hot, Warm, and Healing Springs. Through a tunnel and down the mighty forks of the Bath Mountains you go to the wild and romantic river passage at Clifton Forge, and at Carverton again climb the Alleghanies to find in its imperial mountain fortress the far-famed fountain of health, the Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs, with the scenery so renowned Old Sweet and Charming Chincoteague Springs as nearest neighbors.

From the White Sulphur as a rallying center, you may at any time fly down to the salt water and sea breeze at Old Point, or you may go westward and find along the Greenbrier and New Rivers scenery more varied, more beautiful, wilder, wilder, and more terrible than any you have encountered, until, surfeited with chasms and cliffs, gorges, and canyons, you glide out of the meadows of the great Kanawha into Kentucky and Ohio, still keeping the SOLID TRAIN you took at Washington City until you are safely landed at Louisville or Cincinnati. For infinite variety and for SOLID COMFORT where in America will you find anything approaching this Summer Tour on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway? There is more to see, to enjoy, to study, to refresh, invigorate, and stimulate from Washington to the Ohio River than the same length of track affords in any other part of the New Continent.

In Owensboro, Ky., a number of sparrows were building a nest, when one of them stood off and seemingly refused to assist. There was a row, and the next morning a sparrow was seen hanging from the bough from which the quarrel took place. It was suspended in mid air, with a cotton string about its neck.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER MILLINERY.

Miss Bessie H. Haines desires to inform the ladies of this vicinity that she is constantly receiving a very handsome line of imported new Spring and Summer Millinery, which she offers to the public very low for cash. Also, her beautiful line of Trimmings are all the latest designs, including the new, artistic flowers. She has also a Mantua-Making Department, where the greatest attention is given to the cutting, fitting and making of all kinds of dresses.

Daughters, Wives, Mothers!



DR. J. B. MARCHISI, U.TICA, N.Y.

DISCOVERED BY DR. MARCHISI'S UTERINE CATHOLICON.

A POSITIVE CURE FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS. This remedy will act in harmony with the Female system, and remove all obstructions, and restore to a healthy and strong condition. Dr. Marchisi's Uterine Catholicon will cure all the various diseases of the Female system, including Menstrual Disorders, Painful Periods, Leucorrhoea, Sterility, etc. It is a powerful and reliable remedy, and is sold by all druggists.

CHILDREN'S REMEDY.

Simmons' Liver Regulator is a powerful and reliable remedy for all the various diseases of the Liver, including Biliousness, Constipation, etc. It is a powerful and reliable remedy, and is sold by all druggists.

DISPENSARY.

The Dispensary at this point will be a great benefit to the community. It will supply all the various medicines and remedies needed by the people, and will be a great benefit to the community.

CONSTIPATION.

Should not be regarded as a trifling ailment. Nature demands the most regularity of the bowels. Therefore, and nature by taking Simmons' Liver Regulator. It is a powerful and reliable remedy, and is sold by all druggists.

BILIOUSNESS.

One or two tablespoonfuls will relieve all the troubles incident to biliousness, such as Stomach, Headache, Dizziness, etc. It is a powerful and reliable remedy, and is sold by all druggists.

MALARIA.

Persons may avoid all attacks by occasionally taking a dose of Simmons' Liver Regulator to keep the Liver in healthy action.

BAD BREATH.

Generally arising from a disordered Stomach, can be corrected by taking Simmons' Liver Regulator.

JAUNDICE.

Simmons' Liver Regulator soon eradicates this disease from the system, leaving the skin clear and free from all impurities.

COLIC.

Children suffering with colic can experience relief when Simmons' Liver Regulator is administered. It also serves as a powerful laxative from this medicine. It is not unpleasant, it is harmless and effective. Truly a great remedy.

BLADDER AND KIDNEYS.

About the diseases of the bladder and kidneys from the Urinary system. Restore the action of the Urinary system, and take the kidneys and bladder will be restored.

THE COLUMBUS BUGGY COMPANY.

STILL LEADS WITH THE LARGEST BUGGY MANUFACTORY IN THE WORLD.

AND SELL THE BEST BUGGY ON THE GLOBE FOR THE MONEY.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE AND TESTIMONIALS OF HUNDREDS OF LIVERYMEN WHO HAVE USED THEM.

ADDRESS THE COLUMBUS BUGGY CO. COLUMBUS, OHIO.

REMARKS: We have been handling your Columbus buggies for the past four years, and we can say that they are the best buggies we have ever used. They are built on a solid and reliable basis, and they are the best buggies we have ever used. They are built on a solid and reliable basis, and they are the best buggies we have ever used.

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Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific Railway.

TIME TABLE. In effect May 14, 1882.

CINCINNATI SOUTHERN DIVISION.

STATIONS. Day Ave. Night.

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